

98-84351-5

Senex.

Private Smith's silver
dollar

[Baltimore]

[c1896]

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MASTER NEGATIVE #

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TO 22.5
88

No 5 San Jose

Shall the Democracy Stay at Home;
or Vote for McKinley? No.



"How Shall The Democracy Get Out of the Woods?"

ONLY BY CONCILIATING THE "SILVER" MEN.

A WORD IN YOUR EAR FROM A COLORADO BUG.



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THE REFORM CLUB
SOUND CURRENCY COMMITTEE,
52 William St., New York.

"Give Us Free and Unlimited Silver
Money on the only sound basis of
Full Value Coinage,
Redeemable Annually."

BLANK PUBLISHING COMPANY

10 CENTS.

1598

R

PRIVATE SMITH'S
SILVER DOLLAR.

The 16 to 1 Silver Dollar

PULVERISED,
SCORED,
EXPOSED.

The DUTY of the UNITED STATES

—IN THE—

PRESENT CRISIS

Is to Exercise the Virtue of Common
HONESTY in the Coinage of

= SILVER. =

By SENEX.

10000 U.S. Ed.
ALTMOST, MD.

TABLE A.

| Wages <i>earned</i> 100 Cents to the \$ in gold. | Wages <i>paid</i> 65 Cents to the \$ in silver | Loss to the wage - earner in gold. |
|--|--|--|
| \$ 10 00 | \$ 6 50 | \$ 3 50 |
| 9 00 | 5 85 | 3 15 |
| 8 00 | 5 20 | 2 80 |
| 7 00 | 4 55 | 2 45 |
| 6 00 | 3 90 | 2 10 |
| 5 00 | 3 25 | 1 75 |
| 4 00 | 2 60 | 1 40 |
| 3 00 | 1 95 | 1 05 |
| 2 00 | 1 30 | .70 |
| 1 00 | .65 | .35 |
| .90 | .58 | .32 |
| .80 | .52 | .28 |
| .70 | .45 | .25 |
| .60 | .39 | .21 |
| .50 | .32 | .18 |
| .40 | .26 | .14 |
| .30 | .19 | .11 |
| .20 | .13 | .07 |
| .10 | .06 | .04 |
| .09 | .05 | .04 |
| .08 | .05 | .03 |
| .07 | .04 | .03 |
| .06 | .04 | .02 |
| .05 | .03 | .02 |
| .04 | .03 | .02 |
| .03 | .02 | .01 |
| .02 | .01 | .01 |
| .01 | .01 | .00 |

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TABLE B.

| Present gold prices of goods at retail. | Necessary rise in prices of goods at retail. | Probable rise in prices of goods at retail. |
|---|--|---|
| \$ 10 00 | \$ 13 50 | \$ 20 00 |
| 9 00 | 12 50 | 18 00 |
| 8 00 | 10 80 | 16 00 |
| 7 00 | 9 45 | 14 00 |
| 6 00 | 8 70 | 12 00 |
| 5 00 | 6 75 | 10 00 |
| 4 00 | 5 40 | 8 00 |
| 3 00 | 4 05 | 6 00 |
| 2 00 | 2 70 | 4 00 |
| 1 00 | 1 35 | 2 00 |
| .90 | 1 21 | 1 80 |
| .80 | 1 08 | 1 60 |
| .70 | .95 | 1 40 |
| .60 | .81 | 1 20 |
| .50 | .68 | 1 00 |
| .40 | .54 | .80 |
| .30 | .41 | .60 |
| .20 | .27 | .40 |
| .10 | .14 | .20 |
| .09 | .13 | .18 |
| .08 | .11 | .16 |
| .07 | .10 | .14 |
| .06 | .09 | .12 |
| .05 | .07 | .10 |
| .04 | .06 | .08 |
| .03 | .05 | .06 |
| .02 | .03 | .04 |
| .01 | .02 | .02 |

TABLE—A.

TABLE A will be of value to all wage-earners for the purpose of showing them the extent of their weekly LOSSES and to the bosses their weekly GAINS, under the beneficent "16 to 1" administration.

JOHN SMITH earns \$7 in the week, and is paid in silver, on the "16 to 1" basis, and a glance at the table will show John that he loses \$2.45 in gold.

CHARLIE BROWN, a hard working industrious boy, earns \$3 and is paid in the same kind of money, losing \$1.05 in gold, his BOSS POCKETING that amount.

MRS. ROBINSON keeps an office clean for a long week for \$1.50, and is paid with "16 to 1" silver, losing .53 cents, being more than half a dollar, in gold recollect.

See the table.

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| \$1.00..... | 65 |
| .50..... | 32 |
| | |
| .97, she gets in silver. | |
| .53, she loses in gold, | |

Her weeks wages.....\$1.50.

TABLE—B.

TABLE B will help the RETAIL DEALER in marking up his goods.

It is much to be feared, however, that to be on the safe side, he will adopt the "Rough and Ready" plan of doubling, as shown in the last column.

If he does so, between the Boss and the Retail Dealer, the wage-earner will lose just one-half of his present wages.

Occasionally you may have dealings with the favored class, who will continue to conduct their business on a gold basis, and then TABLE B will be of service.

Suppose you are buying a bill of goods amounting to \$57, gold basis, refer to the *Table* and find the equivalent in "16 to 1" silver,

$$\begin{array}{r} \$10.00 \text{ in gold is } \$13.50 \text{ in silver.} \\ \$13.50 \times 5 \text{ is} = \$67.50 \\ 7.00 \quad \text{is} = \quad 9.45 \\ \hline \$76.55, \text{ silver.} \end{array}$$

You will next refer to some of your bills of the good old times before the blessed era of "16 to 1" silver currency, to see how much the dealer had "*Loaded on*," to cover chances, and if you thought the "*Loading*" was not excessive, beyond all reason, then you would pay him with \$76.95, *in silver*. But if you thought the "*Loading*" was too large, you would have the option to lug your silver to a Broker's, buy gold, return and have your bill made out on a gold basis, *without any "Loading"*, settle and go home. The Broker would probably charge you 5%.

After a few transactions of this kind, you will be able to appreciate the transcendent beauties of a silver dollar on a basis of "16 to 1".

How is it, some person asks, "*That when I have earned a dollar in gold, and receive a 65 cent silver dollar in payment, that I lose 35 cents in Gold?*"

Simple enough, my friend. Did you not earn 100 cents in Gold? You were paid 65 of them in silver, therefore, 35 cents in Gold remain due you.

Further, as 35 cents in gold is worth 51 cents in silver, you have lost 48 cents in *Silver*.

See table B.

$$\begin{array}{l} 30 \text{ cents (gold)} = 41 \text{ (in silver)} \\ 5 \quad (\text{gold}) = 7 \\ 35 \text{ cents in gold} = 48 \text{ cents in silver.} \end{array}$$

A WORD TO WAGE-EARNERS.

Friends, much can be said in favor of *PROTECTION*, and much can be said in favor of *FREE TRADE*, but neither are under all circumstances absolutely and infallibly right. Which of the

two, as a system of taxation, is the better, cannot be determined with any great degree of certainty.

The subject is full of nice calculations and many complications. The facts and conditions on which opinions must be formed as to the relative merits of the two systems, are perpetually changing. What might be beneficial to the *whole country* in one year, might be so to a section, only, in the year following. It is the swinging from one system to the other that disturbs business, as the country is strong and can adapt itself to either system, and get along very well.

Therefore, let the wage-earner drop all consideration of this question, at least for the present, and give his undivided attention to a subject which he can *thoroughly understand*, and contribute his share to avert *the greatest calamity that has ever threatened the United States*.

He can understand that when he has earned a DOLLAR, worth 100 cents in GOLD, he must not be paid with a DOLLAR, worth 65 cents in silver.

Two girls who have worked side by side during a long week, receive on Saturday, 3 dollars each. One is paid in GOLD, the other in silver.

(*This incident refers to a time in the future, say, after March 4th, next, when the "16 to 1" men expect to be in power.*)

The girls innocently ask, "What is the difference between our wages? Has not each received 3 dollars?"

We answer, that it is true that you have each received 3 dollars, but the difference is, that while *Mary*, with her 3 dollars in gold can buy any goods in the store to the extent of \$4.05, *Martha*, with her \$3 in silver, can buy just \$3 worth. (See Table B.)

LET THE WAGE-EARNER DEMAND

A DOLLARS WORTH OF GOLD, or
A DOLLARS WORTH OF SILVER, for
A DOLLARS WORTH OF LABOR.

And if any political party, under any name, we dont care a
rash what, whether

DEMOCRATIC,
REPUBLICAN,
POPULIST or
PROHIBITIONIST,

seems to be tainted with the plague spot, the "16 to 1" silver dollar delusion, or refuses to come out squarely as its avowed opponent to the death, it becomes the duty of every wage-earner, as he loves his family, as he would scorn to lie down and be trampled under foot as a slave, even if the immortal George Washington or the Martyr Abraham Lincoln stood at the head of the ticket, to bolt the nomination and

DESERT THE PARTY.

If it should so happen that when all the nominations are made, that there should be no name in the list for which he could safely vote, let the wage-earners get together and place in the field a candidate who will have at least one sound plank in his platform, even if he is shaky on other matters of secondary importance. Let his one sound plank be.

"A DOLLARS WORTH OF GOLD or
A DOLLARS WORTH OF SILVER for
A DOLLARS WORTH OF LABOR."

That man will be elected. Why? Because before Election Day the rotteness, the fraud, the wickedness, the hideous villainy of the miserable proposition

65 cents in silver=100 cents in gold

will have been so thoroughly threshed out before the voters of the country that thousands and tens of thousands in every State in the Union of all parties, will openly and defiantly, desert to your colors.

President Cleveland has firmly withstood the attempts of the "16 to 1" silver men to pay the Bonds of the Nation in depreciated silver; and has earned the gratitude of every honorable American; but while it is true that the *first victims* would have been a few thousands of bond holders, mostly foreigners, it is equally true that long ere this, the *final blast, or cyclone of destruction*, would have

struck the *wage-earners of the United States*, in the shape of a "16 to 1" silver dollar worth less than 65 cents in value; and the horrors that would have followed in the wake of the cyclone would have been beyond the power of tongue to tell, or pen to describe.

My wage-earning friends, Providence will provide for the toiling millions of the United States, a second "*Cleveland*" or a second "*Abe Lincoln*," who will lead them to victory on the single issue of, an honest dollar containing

ONE HUNDRED CENTS IN GOLD OR SILVER.

For once millionaires, bankers, merchants and the hard fisted wage-earners will stand shoulder to shoulder, voting and fighting against the common enemy, and common curse of the Nation, the professional politician and his miserable 65 cent dollar.

Let us imagine for just one short, dreadful moment that some party, by a clever system of manipulation of the contending parties, succeeds in electing a President and Congress pledged to carry out this atrocious crime; what will be the consequence? Or, rather, what will be *some* of the immediate results?

Long before the 4th of March, 1897, the country will be overshadowed with darkness and gloom.

Universal stagnation of business, almost suspension of business will follow.

Factories and workshops will close.

Idleness, discontent and starvation will abound.

Furious mobs will take possession of the cities.

Incendiaryism and the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property will be a daily event.

Human blood will flow like water, and the horrors of internal war will desolate the country.

When in this merry month of May, 1896, convention after convention from all parts of the country, may be found insanely and in cold blood, instructing their delegates to vote for a candidate pledged to a "16 to 1" silver dollar issue, it is surely time to sound the alarm.

When the Confederate armies were concentrating and hovering around Washington the country was in no such danger as it is today. And if this is so, and who can deny it? Is it not time for the patriot to be up and on the watch tower?

What were the words of Mr. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior on a recent occasion?

"If a President and Congress were elected in November committed to the free and unlimited coinage of 31½ grains of silver into dollars, manufactures would close, banks would be raided, business houses would fail, the unemployed would be numbered by millions, and want and famine would pervade the land."

But why should the banks be raided? The answer is very plain. Banks will have nothing with which to pay their depositors other than silver dollars worth 65 cents; and thousands who have been accumulating their savings for years, will be obliged to accept such money in full payment for their deposits. The banks will not be to blame, because almost to a man, they have been strenuously opposed to the issuance of such money. They will be compelled to pay the checks of their depositors with the current money, "16 TO 1" SILVER DOLLARS, or paper silver certificates of identical value.

They dare not favor any depositor by paying out gold, which will then be worth nearly, if not quite, double that of a silver dollar, the banks would have no more right to do it than they would in ordinary times to pay a depositor double the amount to his credit on their books. Such action would justly entail a forfeiture of their charters. All—All, must accept the worthless silver, in full of their deposits.

That will be why infuriated mobs will attempt to raid the banks, and it is needless to add, that the mobs will be mowed down by the Gatlin guns of the military and the police.

And let it be recollect that the banks will suffer as much as any class. Their bonds, mortgages and other securities will drop from face value to about one-half. Many of them will fail and their depositors get—nothing. We are all in the same boat.

We ask the wage-earners a few questions:

- 1st.—Do you wish to place in the hands of your bosses a perfect tool with which to screw down your wages to the starving-point? If you do, vote and work for a "16 to 1" silver dollar.
- 2d.—Do you wish that your savings of years on deposit in bank, every dollar of which, (*thanks to President Cleveland*) is worth to-day, 100 cents in gold, shall be returned to you in dollars of silver, worth perhaps 65 cents in silver, but with a steady downward tendency? If you do, vote and work for a "16 to 1" silver dollar.
- 3d.—Do you wish to turn over the gold that is in the country to the Corporations and to the wealthy; thereby forming an aristocracy of the most hateful kind; and leave the mass of the people to flounder and struggle along with the ever increasing and multiplying complications in business, arising out of a constantly depreciating silver dollar, worth from 65 cents down-ward? Then vote and work for a "16 to 1" silver dollar.

Finally—are you tired of peace, prosperity and tranquility; and do you wish to see the country plunged into scenes of riot, rapine and disorder? Then if you do, vote and work for a "16 to 1" silver dollar.

While it is very doubtful if any class of persons will be ultimately benefited by the issue of "16 to 1" silver dollars, yet there are classes which it will temporarily enrich at the cost of the wholesale robbery of the mass of the people.

- 1.—The owners of silver stocks and of silver mines.
- 2.—Employers of labor, who will make contracts on a gold basis, and pay the labor necessary to fill them in silver, worth 65 cents in the dollar.
- 3.—The retail dealers in merchandise of all kinds, who will have a plausible excuse for raising their prices to a point much higher than is really necessary.
- 4.—That class of citizens whose business flourishes best when the country is in a state of panic or war; such as publishers of newspapers, money brokers, contractors, &c.

5.—Those who owe debts, contracted at 100 cents in the dollar, in gold, can pay them with 65 cents in the dollar, in silver.
Cheating their creditors out of 35 cents in gold, or 48 cents in silver, on every dollar they owe him.

6.—That idle, uneasy, dangerous but numerous class of men; who are eager for spoil, and thirst for excitement of any kind, the more brutal, the better. Men who have nothing to lose, and everything to gain by anarchy, disorder and revolution.

A SINGLE WORD TO THE

Candidates for political power under the "16 to 1" infamous, contemplated fraud on the wage-earners of the United States.

Do you wish to have your way to Washington in March next, lighted up by the blaze of incendiary fires?

Do you wish to pass through cities in the possession of furious mobs, yourselves the special objects of their hatred and vengeance?

Do you wish to inaugurate a repetition of the awful scenes of the French Revolution; yourselves to be the most prominent victims?

If you do, go on in your wild folly, finish your chosen course; dangle and cajole the voters of the United States; until your election is sure and your doom sealed; but, do not be entirely undimmed of the ominous denunciation of Holy Writ,

"Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields which is of you kept back by fraud; crieth, and the cries of the reapers have entered the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth."

Having sown the wind, you must expect to reap the whirlwind. And all the people will say—"AMEN."

PART II.

WHAT IS THE COMMON SENSE SOLUTION OF THE SILVER QUESTION?

It may be stated in a single sentence of just 19 words.

It is—"Let the United States exercise the virtue of common honesty toward the individual citizens, in the mintage of silver."

Annually mint a supply of half and quarter dollars, (whole dollars being too large) containing 50 and 25 cents worth of silver, respectively, at the time of coinage. With this annual coinage, annually redeem, dollar for dollar, all outstanding U. S. silver money presented for redemption.

Silver Certificates at present declare:

"This certifies that there has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States one silver dollar payable to bearer on demand."

Let Certificates for the future be as follows:

"This certifies that there has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States one silver dollar of the annual silver coinage of 189... payable to bearer in silver coin of the annual silver coinage of the current year in which it is presented for redemption either in quarters, or half dollars, at the discretion of the Treasurer of the United States".

Let no coin once redeemed be ever re-issued. Let the redeemed coins go to the melting pot for the next annual minting.

In process of time there would be little silver in circulation other than that coined in the then current year, which would be worth its face in silver at the time of issue; and at the end of the year it would be exchangeable for other silver coin worth its full face value then.

Under this system the loss on account of the friction of circulation would be the minimum, and as it ought to be, would be borne by the nation at large, and not by the accidental holder.

To prevent the use of the coins as bullion, a very small fraction might be deducted from each coin; which, although sufficient to render it useless as bullion, would not interfere with its current domestic utility.

Without any special legislation, gold and silver will flow side by side, in the channels of domestic trade, each representing dollars of the same intrinsic value.

The most important of the immediate results of the system would be—that the pertinent proposition to establish a 65 cent silver dollar for the poor and a 100 cent dollar, in gold for the rich,

would never be heard from again. And in after years it will be hard to get any person to believe that a proposition of such monstrous absurdity and far-reaching wickedness was ever seriously entertained outside the walls of an Insane Asylum.

BUT SOME PERSON OBJECTS.

"The Government will have to bear the loss in weight arising from the friction of circulation; and the shrinkage in value of the silver contained in the coin."

Hold on, my friend; use correct phraseology. State your objection thus: "The Nation will have to bear the loss in weight arising from the friction of circulation; and the shrinkage in value of the silver contained in the coin."

To this objection, I answer with the question, and why *not*, if you please?

If the Nation wishes to have a sound, healthy, stable silver currency, the Nation must expect to pay something for it.

But again, another question.—Why should the Nation *not* pay a full dollars worth of silver for the full dollars worth of gold, (in services, or merchandise) which it received at the time when it issued the silver dollar?

Look at the silver dollar which I hold in my hand. Who issued it? The United States of America. At the time it was issued the United States knew perfectly well that in process of time some unfortunate citizen, it might be some poor woman or some poor child, would have to bear the loss which would certainly accrue, arising from the friction of circulation and the slow but steady fall in the value of silver.

Well knowing this fact; the nation being indebted to a private soldier, called Smith, in the sum of one dollar in gold coin, paid him this dollar, this identical dollar, which I hold in my hand.

Now try and comprehend the whole transaction, as we will have occasion to refer to it again.

1.—The United States received a full gold dollars worth of service from Private Smith.

2.—It gave him this silver dollar in full payment for his services.

3.—It well knew that Smith would pass it as worth a gold dollar, and that it would keep passing from hand to hand for years as full value for a 100 cents in gold.

4.—It also knew that the time was sure to come when the holder of it who had taken it in the belief that it was worth 100 cents in gold, would wake up to the fact tha' it was not worth much more than 50 cents.

In other words, the United States dishonorably abusing its power, succeeded in paying a debt of one dollar in gold, by issuing a silver dollar which had in it certain inherent defects, which, as they developed themselves, would result in the loss to some innocent holder of a considerable portion of its face value.

It would seem that to simply state these facts ought to be all that should be necessary to establish the position that the nation is bound by every consideration of honor, to make good to the loser the full amount of his loss.

But to make the matter clearer, let us follow up Smith's dollar, and study the whole subject in all its bearings.

Private Smith, after carrying it in his pocket for some months, paid it to Robinson for a gold dollars worth of tea and coffee.

Robinson, in like manner, after carrying it in his pocket for some time, paid it to Jones for a winter cap of the full value of a gold dollar.

Jones, also having carried it some months, paid it to me for a full gold dollars worth of butter and eggs.

After carrying it for some time, I offered it on deposit at my bank, as a full value dollar; but it was returned to me with the intimation that it is worth only 65 cents, by reason of the wear of circulation and the fall in the value of silver since the time it was minted.

Now I put the question to 50 odd millions of the citizens of the United States, to any one of whom this misfortune might have happened.

What am I to do to protect myself from such daily recurring losses?

Some person answers: "Take it back to the man from whom you received it."

I have done so. I went to Jones. He said that he gave a winter cap for it to Robinson, that was worth a full dollar in gold of any man's money, and advised me to see Robinson.

I went to Robinson. He said that he gave a full gold dollars worth of tea and coffee for it to Private Smith, and advised me to see what the Treasurer would do about it.

I asked the Treasurer of the United States, what the United States gave for Smith's dollar.

He said that at the time it was minted it contained *nearly a dollar's worth of silver*, and that its present reduced value arose from natural causes, which of course were foreseen, but which the Government could not control.

I then asked him *for whose benefit the dollar was coined*.

He promptly answered, "For the general convenience of the people."

I then asked him if he did not think that the loss, which he said was unavoidable, should be borne by the whole people, and not thrown on the individual who happened to hold it when it began to show signs of depreciating.

He said that was a very proper question to put to Congress but not to him.

I then asked him plainly to give me a full value dollar in exchange for Private Smith's dollar, now worth only 65 cents, and he said that was a thing which he had no authority to do; which of course I very well knew.

The fact is: That I have been *robbed* of 35 cents in the transaction, and I ask in good faith for information.

Who is the robber? It certainly was not Jones, Robinson nor Smith. Was it the United States of America?

The transaction is parallel with that of an *unscrupulous man*, possessed of a genuine silver dime, who has a knack of altering the superscription and then burnishing the altered coin in such a manner as to give it the exact appearance of a gold dollar.

He passes it, and receives merchandise for it for its *full face value*. Subsequently, it passes from hand to hand, but finally, it comes into the possession of a *hard working man with a family*, who finds that the coin which he has been depending on, as a good 100 cent dollar, with which to pay for bread and meat on Saturday night, was worth just *ten cents*.

Let us suppose that he was able to trace back from hand to hand, all who have innocently aided in the circulation of the coin until he at last finds the *unscrupulous man*.

He at once tenders him the bogus dollar and demands, in its place, another worth 100 cents.

It is safe to bet that he gets it, and very promptly.

Now let us place the histories of these two transactions side by side, that we may be able more readily to trace any family resemblance that may exist between the parties to each.

1.—The Unscrupulous Man issued a *coin of some value*, but which he very well knew, would degenerate to a point away beyond its face value.

2.—The U. M. got *the full worth of a gold dollar* for it.

3.—It circulated freely for its full face value and injured no person while in *actual circulation*. Doubtless, the U. M. felt safe and happy in the hope that fortune would favor him so that he would never have to make it good.

4.—*But* in process of time the burnishing gives out. The citizen who happened to have it then, found himself stuck to the tune of 60 cents. Sing "Hail Columbia. &c."

5.—The citizen traces back the course of the bogus dollar to the U. M.

6.—He demands of the U. M. a dollar worth 100 cents, and planks down the burnished dime.

7.—The U. M. pays up promptly, although he had "made no pledge to redeem it." But he thought after taking a birds eye glance at the situation, that it was on the whole better to do it,

1.—The Unscrupulous Sam issued a *coin of some value*, but which in time would degenerate to 65 cents, as he very well knew, being celebrated for his shrewdness and ability to "Calculate." (Excuse the levity in such a serious matter.)

2.—So did the U. S. He received a *full gold dollar's worth of services from Private Smith*.

3.—So did Private Smith's dollar; and with the serenity of a juvenile darkey, sitting on a safety-valve of a steam boiler; the U. S. felt entirely happy in the hope that he would never see Private Smith's dollar again; as he had made no pledge to redeem it; and therefore did not care much; certainly would not give more than 65 cents in gold for it; let the last holder stand the loss. These were the United States dishonorable and dishonest reflections.

4.—*But* in process of time, friction and the fall in the price of silver reduced the value of Smith's dollar to 65 cents. (Sing precisely the same tune and again excuse the tendency to joke.)

5.—I trace back Smith's dollar to the United States.

6.—I demand of the United States a dollar worth 100 cents, and plank down Smith's dollar.

7.—The United States.....? It has yet to be seen what the United States will do, after taking a birds eye view of the threatening attitude of the most conservative and patriotic of the citizens of the Republic from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and from New York to San Francisco.—The "George Washington" and "Benjamin Franklin" men of A. D. 1896.

RECAPITULATION OF THE U. M. TRANSACTION.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| He starts with a capital of | 10 cents, |
| Transmogrifies it into..... | 100 " |
| Making a net gain of..... | 90 " |
| The citizen gives him back his..... | 10 " |
| Net proceeds in the hands of the U. M. | 100 " |
| He pays back to the citizen..... | 100 " |
| Coming out..... | Square |

Lost nothing—Gained nothing, but has had the use of 90 cents from the date of "shoving" his gilded dime up to the date of this little settlement with the angry citizen.

RECAPITULATION OF THE U. S. TRANSACTION.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| He started with a capital of silver bullion, which (Subsequent events showed) was worth | 65 cents. |
| By the process of coining, he transmogrifies it into a dollar, worth..... | 100 " |
| Making a net gain of | 35 " |
| I tender back Smith's dollar, worth..... | 65 " |
| Net proceeds in the hands of the U. S. | 100 " |
| I ask him to pay me a dollar, worth | 100 " |
| So that he might have the comfortable feeling of having done the honest thing and of being and that I might not be bilked out of 35 cents for which I had received no value. | Square, |

By so doing the United States would lose nothing, gain nothing; but the purpose for which the coin was minted, "The general convenience of the people," would have been fully accomplished during the time of its circulation, from the date on which it was paid to Smith, until it came into my possession; and for that benefit to the nation at large, the nation pays me a full value silver dollar in place of the dollar issued to Smith, for which it received at the time of issue a full gold dollars worth of services.

The outraged citizen *owed it to his family* to find out the unscrupulous man who had *put in circulation* a coin purporting to be a dollar, which he knew would result in a loss of 90 cents to some *innocent person*, and in demanding satisfaction and restitution.

We will add also, that it was creditable to the U. M. to respond so promptly, and give up the *plunder he had so dishonestly acquired*. And would say to the United States of America—"Go thou and do likewise."

So it is the duty of every citizen of the United States to join in a demand on Congress for such legislation as will forever do away with the system of coining silver money, containing *less than its face value in silver*, and which will provide for *annual redemption of all outstanding coin with a new coinage containing full face mercantile value in silver*.

The benefits to be derived from such *Honest Dealing (Nothing-wrong)* will be limited to *no class or section* of the people; as *all will reap a harvest of advantages* in the stability of business transactions, and the permanence of the institutions of the country, based on a *sound, equitable, solid system of gold and silver currency*.

The system will effectually and happily end the silver agitation, which has *already deprived the nation of the benefit of millions of foreign capital*; which has *already paralyzed commerce and enterprise of every kind*; and which has implanted in the minds of all thoughtful men, *fearful forebodings* for the future of the United States, and even of its *continued existence as a nation*.

As to the *cost* of being *honest* in the matter of silver coinage toward the citizen, let us look back and recall some of the memories of the Confederate war; and possibly we may learn a lesson which will be of value in the present emergency.

To have been *barely honest* with the *slave-holders* would have cost a large sum of money; but it would have been cheaper to have paid *twice over*, the commercial value of every slave held in bondage, than to have launched and fought to a termination, the Confederate War.

It would have saved an *inconceivably large sum of money*, and the lives of thousands of the *flower of the best manhood of the nation*; not to speak of the *cries and groans of a countless multitude of women and children, left heartbroken and desolate by the carnage of battle*.

These words of *warning and counsel* will be concluded with an extract from the BALTIMORE SUN of May 22d, 1896.

"The United States has not yet recovered from the effects of the war which it waged to prevent the South from withdrawing from the Union. That conflict involved a fearful loss of life, the creation of an immense debt and the establishment of a pension system that is a tremendous drain upon the resources of the country. But it is doubtful whether the actual loss resulting from the war between the States would begin to compare with the shrinkage in values which would follow the repudiation of the gold standard and the Mexicanization of the United States."

Which is what a "16 to 1" silver dollar will do, and when the country comes to that, it will cease to be worth preservation. The watch-word will then be

"DOWN WITH THE OLD FLAG AND UP WITH A NEW."

And many of the most patriotic of the sons and daughters of the Republic will, sorrowfully, feel impelled to join in the cry.

We are to-day pointing out to the millions of the citizens of the United States a straight path to the fountain from which may flow, a pure, pellucid, continuous stream of honest silver currency; and it is for the people to say whether or not they will demand access to that path, that *the Nation may drink and live*.

Where is the chieftain who will lead the thirsting host?

Where is the man who will sink the *uncertain McKinley* and the *bogged Blackburn* into everlasting oblivion?

Who will take up the banner of an *honest silver dollar* and lead the people to victory?

Is there no man of the people; no *Moses of the Israelites*, born to lead the people out of the *bondage of the politicians*.

Is there no clarion voice that can be heard, ringing out, clear and certain, above the babel of the contending armies.

"*I will be your leader.* I stand on no artistically built platform, constructed expressly to deceive and bewilder, of perfect finish and symmetry; polished and jewelled. Take me as your leader, standing as immovable as the pyramids of old Egypt, on the rough heaving flank of an *honest silver dollar*, weighed, measured

and gauged, by the universal standard of value of *every nation of the world*, through *centuries on centuries* of its history. Stand by me and I will stand by you, during the conflict that is to decide the fate of the United States; and I will go down with you in the wreck, or lead you to victory."

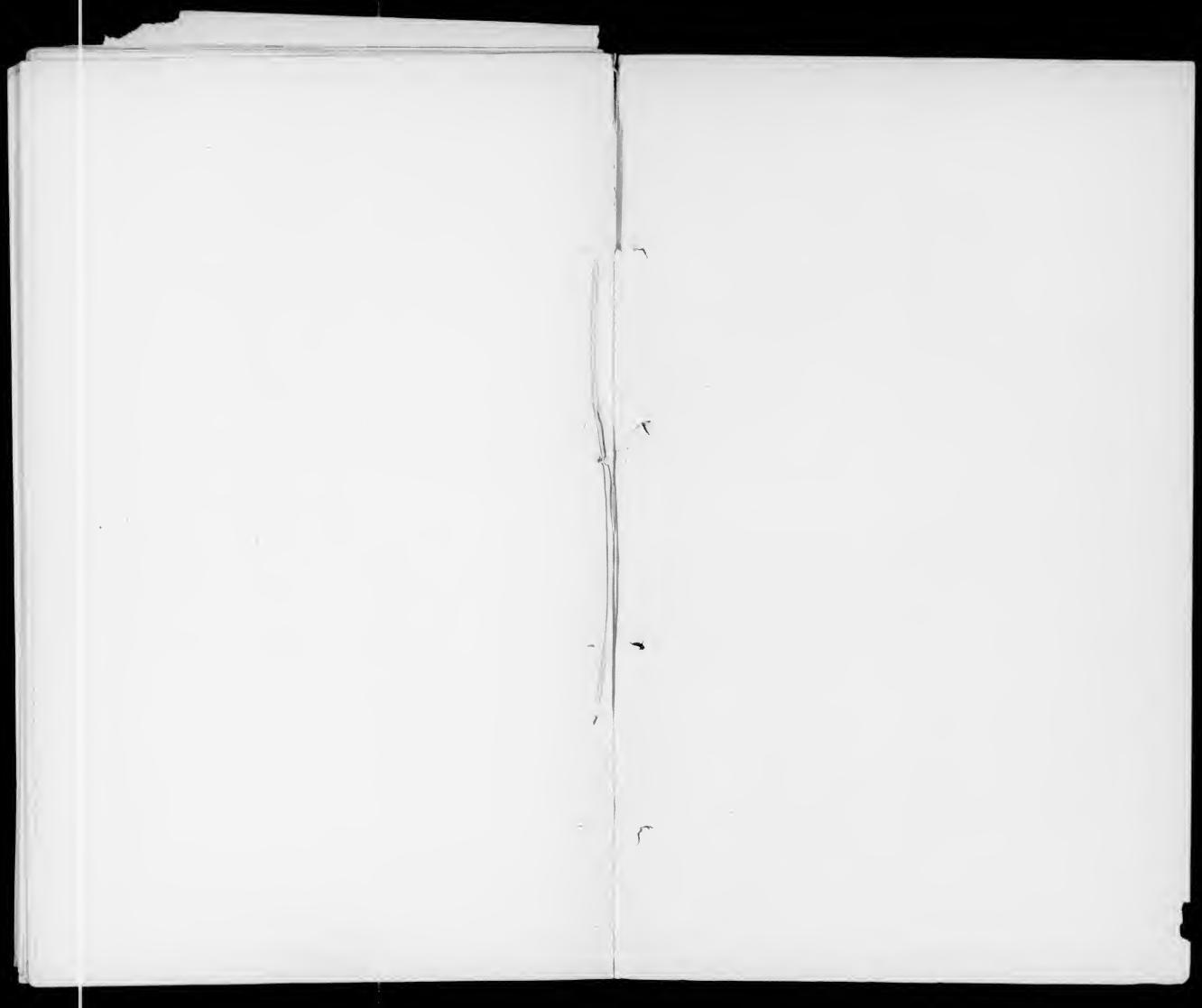
Such a man, possessed of courage, backbone, patriotism, and a spotless reputation for integrity,—and only such a man, is the man for the times. With such a man as a leader, we may go into the conflict with confidence. Victory will be honorable and defeat will be shorn of disgrace and humiliation.

Such a man—like the Czar of Russia,—may with his own hands, place on his head, if not a crown, at least the *chatouf of the commander-in-chief of the army*, as President of the United States of America.

But the time is short and the danger imminent. The very life or death of the Nation is at issue. The physicians, with glaring eyes and pallid faces, freely admit it. There is no use disguising the fact, or in beating around the bush to attempt to hide the *fearful reality*.

We may cover up our heads in the sand, so as to conceal from our eyes the threatened catastrophe, but the man for the hour is the man who will stare the danger full in the face—The man who will say

"I, for one, refuse to go down with these deluded and mistaken men, although their name be Legion and their hosts as the sands of the sea. With the single high resolve that this Nation shall live; I will shake myself loose from all obligations—from all fetters, of whatever kind, that would impede my freest action; band myself with men of every shade of political faith, but possessed of a like resolve, and a like determination; and will go boldly into the conflict not to conquer or die by any means, but to defeat and crush, these pernicious enemies of my Country, my Home and my Kindred!"





The present Congress *will not*; and the President *cannot*; very much longer, hold up the silver and silver certificate currency of the Nation on an equality with gold.

Now is the time for the democracy to interpose and elect a President and Congress, who will carry out and maintain that only measure that will give universal satisfaction to all reasonable men, and that promises permanent relief to the country.

A silver coinage of full face value, redeemable annually or periodically.

In this will be found safety, security and stability; while, metaphorically, a 16 to 1 silver dollar would be but a keen edged weapon, in the hands of every man with which to cut his neighbors throat; the legal tender feature being the cold blooded invitation and license of the general government to commit the act.

Give us free and unlimited silver on these terms and on no other. With this card the democracy can win.



3100

**END OF
TITLE**